

May I suggest at this time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], it is amazing what you learn when you go to a new committee, such as the Committee on Natural Resources. The gentleman just had the opportunity not only to support this legislation that he worked so hard on last year, but to become an expert in the American Native movement, and I hope and I wish him well.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I would also be very, very excited at the possibility of learning how to pronounce this particular sea.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I would yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts if he can also improve my pronouncement.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I could not possibly. I was asking the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I would say it is Okhotsk. I hope that satisfies the gentleman. I would spell it O-k-h-o-t-s-k.

Mr. STUDDS. I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. STUDDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 715, the Sea of Okhotsk Fisheries Enforcement Act.

The decline of fisheries worldwide, and the need for multilateral cooperation in fisheries management, have become increasingly evident as of late. A recent U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization report classified almost every commercial fish species in every ocean and sea as either "depleted," "fully exploited," or "over-exploited." Stocks in 4 of the world's 17 major fishing regions are seriously depleted, while catches in 9 other regions are declining. If this tide is to be turned, the United States and all coastal nations have a responsibility to participate in international agreements and organizations that provide responsible conservation and management of high seas resources.

This bill demonstrates the U.S. commitment to cooperative management of shared resources on the high seas. The Sea of Okhotsk, also known as the Peanut Hole, is an area of international waters completely surrounded by the Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ] of the Russian Federation. Russian resources that migrate into the Peanut Hole are being adversely affected by heavy foreign fishing in that area. Recent efforts by the United States and Russia to forge a management agreement for the Peanut Hole have been thwarted by the lack of cooperation from other countries currently fishing in the area.

This bill would prohibit U.S. fishing in the Peanut Hole until a cooperative international agreement has been reached among the nations that fish there. It would also prohibit entry into U.S. waters to any vessel fishing in the Peanut Hole while no cooperative management agreement exists and to any vessel that violates the agreement once it has been negotiated.

By requiring the United States to work cooperatively in an area of the ocean where fisheries of importance to our own fishermen occur, H.R. 715 signals the U.S. dedication to multilateral management of high seas resources. It is also an important step in our efforts to restore global fisheries, and I am delighted to join the gentleman from Alaska in this effort. I urge Members' support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the gentleman from Massachusetts brings up a very good point. Our seas are in serious trouble, primarily because of indiscriminate overfishing. This is just a small step forward, but we are going to address this hopefully on another level very soon in the Magnuson Act with an attempt to again arrest some of the misuse of our seas as far as fishing efforts.

I am one who believes very strongly that there are enough fish if we take care of them, if we scientifically put them on a biological survival rate that we can continue to fish. But if we do not do something with the activities from all of the countries jointly we will be destroying that capability to provide the fish to all of the people of this world.

So I again welcome my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, GARY STUDDS, to the Committee on Natural Resources, because there is no one who has worked harder over the years to provide and protect the fishing industry for the continued yield of the species which we depend on than the gentleman from Massachusetts. So we will be looking forward to looking with him hopefully sometime in May, bringing to this floor a bill that will address the domestic side of this issue as well as the international side of this issue. For those who may not be aware of this, to me the sea has to be recognized as a provider, and it is our responsibility not only to protect but to conserve and to continue providing of the fisheries, as I have said before, that we depend so heavily upon.

So again I welcome the gentleman from Massachusetts to the committee.

□ 1445

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks. This is the most wonderfully nonpartisan of all matters. I never met

a fish who gave a whit about the gentleman's political affiliation or mine, and we have responsibilities here that dramatically and significantly transcend some of the partisan differences that are occasionally reflected on this floor.

I am authorized by the good people of Cape Cod to extend another invitation to the gentleman, notwithstanding all the partisan things that have occurred here, notwithstanding some of his other contractual obligations, to say to him that he is still welcome on Cape Cod and to see if we can lure him again this year. We look forward to that.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. If the gentleman will yield, I accept that invitation as well as you have been so generously accepting my invitation to travel to the great State of Alaska and participate in the cuisine as provided by our great blue waters. If I go to Cape Cod, I hope I have the added attraction of having that which can be provided by your ocean to my palate regardless of what contract I will be working under for the last hundred days.

Mr. STUDDS. That is a deal, as they say. The gentleman will simply have to adjust himself to beauty of another scale.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 715.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING THE GREAT WESTERN SCENIC TRAIL AS A STUDY TRAIL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 531) to designate the Great Western Scenic Trail as a study trail under the National Trails System Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. POTENTIAL ADDITION OF GREAT WESTERN SCENIC TRAIL TO NATIONAL TRAIL SYSTEM GREAT WESTERN TRAIL.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(38) The Great Western Scenic Trail, a system of trails to accommodate a variety of travel users in a corridor of approximately 3,100 miles in length extending from the Arizona-Mexico border to the Idaho-Montana-Canada border, following the approximate route depicted on the map identified as 'Great Western Trail Corridor, 1988', which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The trail study shall be conducted

by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with subsection (b) and shall include—

“(A) the current status of land ownership and current and potential use along the designated route;

“(B) the estimated cost of acquisition of lands or interests in lands, if any; and

“(C) an examination of the appropriateness of motorized trail use along the trail.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 531 is a noncontroversial measure that would simply study the prospect of adding the Great Western Trail to the National Trails System. The Great Western Trail extends from Mexico to Canada through the Rocky Mountain West and will take advantage of existing roads, trails, and corridors that enjoy nearly all types of recreational travel. The Great Western Trail is envisioned as truly a western trail. This corridor celebrates the heritage and spirit of the West and the many types of recreational travel people enjoy. Whether you prefer horseback, backpack, canoe, mountain bike, or four-wheel drive, the Great Western Trail will provide you access to the most scenic areas of the West.

There was much discussion in our subcommittee hearing regarding possible conflicts with private property. This is exactly what this trail study is designed to accomplish. H.R. 531, with the amendment I offered in subcommittee, will specifically look at the current status of landownership and the estimated cost of any acquisition if necessary. We cannot know what those impacts will be until this study is completed. I can assure the Members that private property rights are of a highest concern to me and this study will simply let Congress know what the potential impacts will be, giving us sufficient information to decide at a later time whether or not to actually designate this trail.

The amendment to H.R. 531 adopted in subcommittee would delete the language regarding the inventory of rights-of-way along the corridor and would replace that language with the protections called for in the National Trails System Act. The amendment also retains the requirement that the Secretary look at the appropriateness of motorized trail use. I believe this amendment will ensure that the Secretary include in the study a complete look at possible private property conflicts prior to actual congressional designation of the trail. I urge the Members to support H.R. 531.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 531, as amended, is a good bill which will provide for a study of the proposed Great Western Trail for possible designation as a national trail. While the bill only provides for a study, the subcommittee hearing on H.R. 531 entailed a considerable discussion about the possible impacts a trail could have on private property. Having authored national trail legislation myself, I have always found such trails to be highly popular with the public, with good relations among the affected interests and property owners. In any event, this bill just provides for a study, so that if any problems do exist they can be identified and perhaps addressed during the study process.

H.R. 531 was amended by the Resources Committee to substantively modify the bill language regarding the detailed identification of rights-of-way and private property along the proposed trail. This was an improvement over the bill, as introduced. I was concerned, as was the administration, about the original bill language's potential cost and workability. The committee amendment reintegrates the provisions of the National Trails System Act on these matters. I believe such language addresses any concerns. Therefore I support the bill as amended and recommend its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 531, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PARK AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 694) entitled the “Minor Boundary Adjustments and Miscellaneous Park Amendments Act of 1995,” as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 694

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Minor Boundary Adjustments and Miscellaneous Park Amendments Act of 1995”.

TITLE I—MINOR BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

SEC. 101. YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of Yucca House National Monument are revised to include the approximately 24.27 acres of land generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary—Yucca House National Monument, Colorado”, numbered 318/80,001-B, and dated February 1990.

(b) MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

(c) ACQUISITION BY DONATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within the boundaries described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands and interests in lands by donation.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may pay administrative costs arising out of any donation described in paragraph (1) with appropriated funds.

SEC. 102. ZION NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY CHANGE.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by exchange approximately 5.48 acres, in Washington County, Utah, that are located in the SW¼ of Section 28, Township 41 South, Range 10 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian. In exchange therefor the Secretary is authorized to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 5.51 acres, in Washington County, Utah, that are located in Lot 2 of Section 5, Township 41 South, Range 11 West. Upon completion of the exchange, the Secretary is authorized to revise the boundary of Zion National Park to add to the park the approximately 5.48 acres acquired by the Secretary under this subsection and to delete from the park the approximately 5.51 acres conveyed by the Secretary under this subsection. Land added to the park under this subsection shall be administered as part of the park in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(b) EXPIRATION.—The authority granted by this section shall expire upon the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKE-SHORE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

The boundary of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is hereby modified as depicted on the map entitled “Area Proposed for Addition to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore,” numbered 625-80, 043A, and dated July 1992.

SEC. 104. INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

The administrative boundary between Independence National Historical Park and the United States Customs House along the Moravian Street Walkway in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is hereby modified as generally depicted on the drawing entitled “Exhibit 1, Independence National Historical Park, Boundary Adjustment”, and dated May 1987, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept and transfer jurisdiction over property in accordance with such administrative boundary, as modified by this section.